

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1813
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

R E P O R T
OF THE
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT:

Dated 22 April, 1813.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, HOME DEPARTMENT;
&c.—&c.—&c.

MY LORD,

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester-square, April 22^d, 1813.

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of informing your Lordship, that during the year 1812 the Surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine Stations in London, have vaccinated 4,521 persons, and have distributed 23,219 charges of Vaccine Lymph to the Public. The number vaccinated this year exceeds that of 1811 by 1,373, and the demand for Lymph has been often so great that it could not without difficulty be supplied. The Board had last year reason to think that nearly two-thirds of the children born in the Metropolis, were vaccinated by charitable Institutions, or private Practitioners. There is now reason to believe that three-fourths of those born are submitted to that salutary operation. But though the prejudices against the Cow Pock, which have been artfully encouraged by ignorant and interested men, appear generally to decline in the Metropolis, as well as in other parts of these Dominions, yet it is with concern that the Board have noticed the increase of mortality from Small Pox in this City last year, to the number of 1,287.

Previous to the discovery of Vaccination the average number of deaths from Small Pox, within the Bills of Mortality, was 2,000; and though in the last ten years 133,139 persons were added to the population of this great City, yet in 1811, by the benefit of Vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 751. The increase in the last year we have reason to ascribe to the rash and inconsiderate manner in which great numbers are still inoculated for the Small Pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week, at the place of Inoculation, in every stage of their illness. This practice of Inoculation, and of promiscuous intercourse of the Patients at the same time with Society, is the great means by which this Disease is kept in existence, and its infection propagated to persons and places where it would not otherwise be seen. This is not only the opinion of this Board, founded on observation, but it is a fact confirmed by communications to them from the best authorities, and by the most unprejudiced characters.

The respectable College of Surgeons of Dublin allege that the practice of Inoculation not only supplies a constant source of infection, but prevents the extinction of the disease, for even a short interval.

The populous City of Norwich was never free from it till the discovery of Vaccination, but since that period it has experienced occasional remissions from its ravages. In 1807, after its disappearance for some time, the disorder was brought into that City by a Vagrant from London, who, before the Magistrates were apprized of it,

or, before the salutary advice given by the Faculty to provide a place where such person might be secluded from intercourse with the inhabitants could be adopted, communicated the contagion. Of 1,200, who took the infection, 203 died. At that period, viz. 1807, the prejudices against Vaccination had not subsided. But in 1812, when that City was threatened with a similar visitation, by the appearance of the Small Pox in the neighbourhood, the Magistrates, the Faculty, and the Clergy, concurred in recommending Vaccination. Between the 10th of August, and 22d of October following, 1316 persons were vaccinated. The result was, that though one gentleman, whose child the Faculty refused to inoculate, procured matter of Small Pox, which he applied himself, and from this source seven persons took the infection, yet by means of this seasonable Vaccination not a life was lost.

This result, so different from the events of 1807, cannot but make an impression on every mind open to conviction: when Vaccination was not performed 1,200 persons took the Small Pox, of which number 203 died: when speedy recourse was had to Vaccination there was not a single victim to the disease.

But it is not at Home only that lessons, so much to the credit of this new art, may be learned. The Board have abundant communications from every quarter of the world equally to its advantage. To detail all the evidence which they may have received as to its efficacy, not only in preventing the Small Pox, but its power to suppress its ravages under the most unfavourable and threatening circumstances, would extend this Report to an improper and an unusual length. They will content themselves with mentioning a few particulars, which they trust will recommend it to the favour and confidence of their countrymen, and to the fostering care of Government.

On the continent of India Vaccination has been hailed as the greatest blessing, and has been practised with the greatest success, and in the most extensive manner.

In the Islands of Ceylon and Bourbon it has been received in a manner no less favourable, and been practised with an effect no less beneficial. In the Isle of Ceylon, since its first introduction, more than 200,000 persons have been vaccinated; 30,491 in the year 1811 only, as appears by the subjoined table from Mr. Anderson, the Superintendant General, to whom but one case of failure, in preventing the Small Pox, (and the circumstances of this case render it very doubtful) has occurred, in the great numbers which he has seen.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Small Pox is dreaded as much as the Plague, and it has proved there little less destructive to human life. Lord Caledon, the late Governor, established at Cape Town a Vaccine Institution, which was soon called into activity under his successor Sir J. Cradock. The colony consists of a population of 80 or 100,000 individuals, of which number it was supposed 15,000 were subject to take the infection of the Small Pox, which appeared there on the 12th March 1812. Between that time and the 4th July following 233 persons caught the disease, of which number 100 died. The remaining part of the inhabitants liable to the disorder were preserved by an active Vaccination, in which all the Faculty in the place, as well as the regimental and garrison Surgeons, strenuously exerted themselves.

From the various details with which the Board have been favoured, we think it our duty to select one instance, as tending to show in a most pointed manner the power of the Vaccine Lymph to arrest the contagion of the Small Pox.

Four hundred Negroes from Mosambique were on the 1st of March landed at Cape Town, one of whom, a woman, was on the 5th succeeding afflicted with the confluent Small Pox in its most virulent form. This female was at that time inhabiting a large room, in common with 200 more of her companions, not separated either by day or by night. On the report of this case the whole of these victims of "avarice and cupidity," as the surgeon terms them, were immediately subjected to Vaccination, and on the following day removed to a small island (Paarden Island) at a little distance from the Town. A few days after this the woman fell a sacrifice to the most aggravated character of that dreadful disease. Of the aggregate number of Negroes, 78 individuals received the Vaccine disorder, and underwent the regular course of its action. From these subjects the remaining portion were vaccinated. "They remained on the Island 50 days, during which no further case of Small Pox made its appearance,

“appearance, although they had been exposed to the whole strength of the contagious atmosphere, nor is there a single instance wherein any of this large proportion of persons became subject to the Small Pox.” It is added by the professional gentleman who writes this account, that throughout the entire course of this “arduous struggle” (the general Vaccination) not a single instance had come to his knowledge of the failure of Vaccination in protecting the individual from the Small Pox, where the former was ascertained to have taken effect.

At the Havannah, by the account written by Dr. Thomas Romey, Secretary to the Committee of Vaccination, 13,447 persons were vaccinated in 1810; 9,315 of these persons had been vaccinated in the City of Havannah alone, with so good an effect, that for two years not a single person had been interred in the public burying ground of that City who died of the Small Pox, which before was a great cause of mortality in it.

In the Caraccas, and in Spanish America, the Small Pox has been extinguished by Vaccination. For the means which were taken by the Spanish Government, and its subjects, we must refer to the subjoined papers, furnished by some Spanish gentlemen now in London.

The accounts from various parts of Europe are almost as favourable. In the Report of last year it was observed, that the Small Pox was extinguished at Milan, and at Vienna, in which latter place for many years the average mortality from it had amounted to 800.

From Malta information has been received; that not only His Majesty's Ships are supplied with Lymph to vaccinate such Sailors as may not have had the Small Pox, but, that the Children of the Artificers of the Dock-yard, and nearly 3,000 Maltese Children, have been vaccinated by the Institution there (gratis): and it is added by Mr. Allen, the Surgeon of the Dock-yard, that during a residence of seven years at Malta, he has never known an instance of one of them being afterwards afflicted with the Small Pox.

Russia has likewise participated in the benefit of Vaccination. It was introduced into the Russian Empire in 1804; and since that time, in its various provinces, 1,235,637 have been vaccinated; and so uniformly successful has Vaccination been, that it has been termed, in the Language of that Country, the Pock of Surety.—Dr. Crichton, Physician to the Emperor of all the Russias, to whom we are indebted for the accurate table subjoined, observes, supposing (according to a well-founded rule of calculation) that before the introduction of Vaccination every seventh child died annually of the Small Pox, Vaccination has saved the lives, in the Russian Empire, of 176,519 Children, since the year 1804.

The government of France appears to have taken the greatest pains to secure to the People all the advantages which could be derived from this discovery. A Central Institution was soon established at Paris, to encourage and to promote the practice of Vaccination, and a similar plan for the same purpose was adopted in every considerable provincial town. These Provincial Institutions were not long ago ordered to make a return to the Government, of the state of Vaccination in their several districts. From these documents a Report has been drawn up by Mr. Berthollet, Percé and Halle, Philosophers of the first reputation, and submitted to the class of Physic Sciences of the Imperial Institute; in which it is affirmed, that of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated in France, only seven cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the Small Pox; which is as 1 to 381,666. It is added, that the well-authenticated instances of persons taking the Small Pox after inoculation for that disease had perfectly succeeded, are proportionably far more numerous; and also that in Geneva, Rouen, and several other large cities, where the Jennerian System has not been circumscribed by popular prejudice, the Small Pox is no longer known; and the Registers exhibit strong evidence of consequent increasing population. The Report concludes with expressing great hopes that this pestilential disorder will ultimately disappear from society.

This object will doubtless be greatly forwarded by the line of conduct adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons in London; in which city, notwithstanding the artifices practised, and the falsehoods * even propagated to discredit Vaccination, it is even

now

* In the bills of mortality for the last year, the death of two persons was said to have been occasioned by the Cow Pock, but, upon investigation by the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, they were found to have died from other causes, and the assertion was proved to be without foundation.

now gaining ground. The Royal College of Surgeons have resolved not to inoculate with variolous matter. The College of Surgeons of Dublin have formed the same resolution. In Gloucestershire sixty-three Surgeons, convinced of the pernicious tendency of inoculation to support and propagate the Small Pox, associated, and pledged themselves to decline the practice of it.

The National Vaccine Establishment have recommended the imitation of such examples to the members of the profession in every part of these dominions, and they have no doubt but that the good effects of such advice will soon appear, in the diminished mortality and the increased population, of the country.

It may be proper to add, that the Surgeons at nine stations of this Metropolis reported to us on the 14th of last January, that they had no complaint of any Person vaccinated by them having afterwards had the Small Pox.

The Board have again the pleasure of stating, that the money granted by Parliament during the last Session has been sufficient to defray the expenses of the year 1812; and they are of opinion that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

FR. MILMAN,
President.

By Order of the Board,
James Hervey, M. D.
Register.

APPENDIX.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

WE, whose names are hereunder subscribed, deeply impressed with the many fatal instances of the Small Pox which have lately happened, and which daily occur in the Metropolis and in various towns of the Kingdom, convinced that such events are, in a great degree, consequences of the support and propagation of that disease by inoculation; and fully satisfied of the safety and the security of Vaccination, from a consequent sense of duty to the Community;—Do hereby engage ourselves to each other and to the Public, not to inoculate the Small Pox, unless for some special reason, after Vaccination; but to pursue, and, to the utmost of our power, promote, the practice of Vaccination.

And further, we do recommend to all the Members of the College, of correspondent opinions, and sentiments of duty, to enter into similar engagements.

Dated, Lincolns Inn-fields,
7th day of April, 1813.

(Signed)

THOMPSON FORSTER, Master.
EVERARD HOME, }
WILLIAM BLIZARD, } Governors.

James Earle,
G. Chandler,
Charles Blicke,
T. Keath,
J. Heaviside,
Henry Cline,
David Dundas,
John Charlton,

Assistants. {
William Norris,
James Ware,
John Ad. Hawkins,
F. Knight,
Ludford Harvey,
William Lynn,
John Abernethy.

Copy of a LETTER from the President of the Royal College of Physicians,
Edinburgh.

SIR,

February 20th, 1813.

IN reply to your Letter of the 5th January, I am directed by the Royal College of Physicians to inform you, that during the year 1812 Vaccination has continued to be practised in this City as formerly, with uninterrupted success; that there have been very few instances where Inoculation for the Small Pox has been insisted on; and that the mortality from Natural Small Pox has, in as far as the Royal College can judge, been very considerable in this part of Scotland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
James Hamilton, junior, M. A. President.

To Dr. Hervey, Register of the
National Vaccine Institution.

Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of *Edinburgh.*

THE Royal College of Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, in reply to the request of the National Vaccine Board, have only to announce, as on former occasions, their unanimous and undiminished confidence in the security which Vaccination affords against the Small Pox. They have also every reason to believe that the Public confidence remains undiminished. Among the higher ranks, Vaccination continues to be universally practised, and though among the lower orders it has rather diminished for the last two or three years, the College attribute this entirely to the absence of any alarm from Small Pox, and in no degree to a want of confidence in Vaccination; for such want of confidence would naturally have led to applications for variolous inoculation; and this has not occurred within the knowledge of any Member of the College.

The College regret that from the want of regular public Registers they are unable to give any account of the mortality from Small Pox in Scotland, or the proportion of the Population that has been secured against Small Pox by Vaccination. They beg leave to suggest the propriety and importance of adopting some plan by which this knowledge may be obtained; for there is every reason to believe that as Small Pox becomes more rare, Vaccination will, among the lower orders, be still more neglected.

James Law, President

Edinburgh, 15th January, 1813.

Copy of a LETTER from the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

Sir,

Glasgow, 17th February, 1813.

YOUR Letter of the 5th of January having been laid before the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, a Committee was appointed to report thereon, and reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed to report to the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, on the progress of Vaccination in Glasgow, beg leave to state, that the deaths by Small Pox in the year 1812, have in that city amounted to 24; whereas the average number of deaths from 1801 to 1804 exceeded 100, and the deaths for the seven years previous to the introduction of Vaccination exceed 200 yearly, though the population has of late years greatly increased; that eleven hundred and sixty-two have been gratuitously vaccinated at the Faculty Hall this year, besides the private patients of all the Medical Practitioners in town; and that the practice of Inoculation for Small Pox is totally discontinued, and the confidence in the preventive power of Vaccination continues unabated."

(Signed) James Monteath.
B. W. King.
William Anderson.

The Faculty unanimously approve of this Report, and ordered a copy of it to be transmitted by the Præses to the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. Balmain, M. D.
Præses of Faculty.

REPORT of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Sir,

Dublin, February 5th, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, requesting the further opinion of the College on the practice of Vaccination and its effects; and inquiring if the practice of Inoculation for the Small Pox obtains in Ireland; and what may be the mortality from the natural Small Pox during the year 1812; and I am directed by the College to state in reply thereto, that since they had the honour of communicating with you on this subject early in the last year, no circumstance has occurred to induce them to alter the favourable opinion then expressed on the practice of Vaccination.

Genuine Cow Pox, considered as a disease, appears to the College to be characterized by mildness, seldom induces any very obvious constitutional indisposition during its progress; and, it is believed, has uniformly proved an effectual prevention of Small Pox.

A few cases of Small Pox succeeding to Vaccination have been reported to the College to have occurred since the last communication; but in these, either the Cow Pox vesicle was imperfectly formed, or the other appearances, the existence of which is necessary to mark the true disease, were unsatisfactory. And further, the number of these cases is so small in proportion to that of vaccinated persons who are known to have resisted variolous contagion, particularly during the year 1812, that the confidence hitherto placed by the College in the anti-variolous effects of Cow Pox remains unshaken.

For several years the Members and Licentiates of the College of Surgeons, and it is believed, all regular Physicians and Apothecaries in Ireland, have adopted the practice of Vaccination; but it has been ascertained that some unauthorized practitioners continue to inoculate for the Small Pox, and thus renovate and support sources of contagion.

To this small practice has been ascribed the prevalence of natural Small Pox, as an epidemic, in Dublin; and throughout the country, during the greater part of last year, the mortality occasioned by which, the College regret to be obliged to state, was very considerable, but the number cannot be ascertained, as returns are not made by the parishes.

D. Hervey, M. D.
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. Henthorn, Secy.

Copy of a LETTER from Lieutenant General Sir James Cradock, to the Earl of Liverpool.

My Lord,

Government House, Cape Town, 10th June 1812.

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that I consider the Small Pox, that lately alarmed us so much in this Colony, to be nearly at an end: an instance now and then may yet occur where the individual has been deceived, or withheld himself from Vaccination; but it cannot have bad consequences, as the whole mass of the population has

has undergone the operation. Upon this apparent conclusion to an evil of such apprehended magnitude, I cannot but express, that all the Civil and Medical persons have shown the greatest attention and zeal, and that the exertions of His Majesty's Fiscal have been most ample and conspicuous.

The Earl of Liverpool,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. Cradock.

Extract from LETTER from William Hussey, M. D. dated *Cape of Good Hope*,
1st September 1812.

IT is not meant here to enter into a full detail of every minute circumstance which took place, but only to mark the general result of the prophylactic powers of the Vaccine Lymph, and the extensive benefits which this Town and Colony are now in the enjoyment of, from the unrestrained application (aided in a most especial manner, through the anxious and paternal solicitude of their present ruler Sir J. P. Cradock, by the protecting hand of Government, and seconded by the active and unremitting zeal of the municipal authority) of that principle which Dr. Jenner first proclaimed to the world, and thereby conferred upon it one of the greatest and most extensive blessings it was capable of receiving, that of obviating a disease equally loathsome in its progress, and destructive in its character; the lamentable effects of which, where they do not extend to death, are but too frequently observable throughout life, in the excessive violence committed, both on the persons and constitutions of those individuals who have unhappily been thus exposed to the severity of its action.

I have already said that the Small Pox could not have appeared in a more aggravated form than on this occasion, nor have been under circumstances more congenial to its diffusion, or inveterate malignity, since the class of society first exposed to it was that of slaves and people of colour, crowded together in close and ill-ventilated dwellings, and incapable by long habit of being rendered sensible of any advantages possible to be derived either from personal or domestic cleanliness. Against such a combination of disadvantages thus accruing from causes equally inevitable and unalterable, in a climate whose temperature was also peculiarly conducive to augment the evil, the most active efforts of widespread Vaccination were in a short time opposed with success; whilst, after a most anxious period of trial and exertion, it hath been clearly and distinctly evinced, that in less than four months, by the regular and systematic operation of Vaccination alone, confined only by the limits of population, this hitherto so much and so justly dreaded pestilence hath been completely subdued and totally annihilated! The first instance which occurred in this Town having been on the 14th March, and the last on the 4th July; the total number of individuals afflicted with that aggravated disease, during the above period, will be found by the subjoined return, to have been two hundred and thirty-three, of which one hundred became the immediate sacrifices to it, whilst the remaining one hundred and thirty-three were again restored to society.

I must not here omit to point out in a particular manner to your notice, the circumstance so peculiarly manifested throughout the entire course of this arduous struggle, viz. that not one single instance hath come to my knowledge of the failure of Vaccination in protecting the individual from the contagion of the Small Pox, where the former was ascertained to have taken effect, either on the present occasion, or in the small proportion of individuals, which was with equal care and regularity placed under similar circumstances about eight years ago; thus evincing, in the most decisive and incontestible manner, its salutary, and all-powerful influence in subduing even the very existence of the most active, inveterate and malignant, confluent Small Pox, under even the most disadvantageous circumstances, and at the same time of protecting society at large from all the various evils with which that disease is ever fraught.

Four hundred Negroes from Mosambique were on the 1st of March last landed at Cape Town, one of whom, a woman, was on the 5th succeeding day reported as being afflicted with the confluent Small Pox in its most virulent form. This female was at that period inhabiting a large room, in common with near two hundred more of her companions, unseparated either by day or by night. On such report being made, the whole of these unfortunate victims of avarice and cupidity were immediately subjected to Vaccination, and on the following day removed to a small island, a little distance from this town, (Paarden Island.) A few days after this the woman fell a sacrifice to the most aggravated character of that dreadful disease; of the aggregate number of negroes seventy-eight individuals received the Vaccine impression, and underwent its regular course of action; from these subjects the remaining portion were re-vaccinated; they remained on the island fifty days, during which no further case of Small Pox made its appearance, although they had thus been previously exposed to the whole strength of the contagious atmosphere, which they had inhabited in common with this diseased individual, yet not a single instance hath subsequently occurred, wherein any of this large proportion of persons became subject to the Small Pox.

RETURN of infected Persons with the SMALL POX reported to the Fiscal's Office, since the 14th March 1812;—specifying the successive progress and the state of that Contagion.

When Reported.	Number of Persons.	Recovered.	Deaths.	Chicken Pox, and Recovered.	Died, after having recovered from Small Pox.
March 14th	1	1	-	-	-
— 15th	2	1	1	-	-
— 16th	8	3	5	-	-
— 17th	8	2	5	-	-
— 18th	7	3	3	1	-
— 19th	12	7	4	1	-
— 20th	7	4	3	-	-
— 21st	2	2	-	-	-
— 25th	3	1	2	-	-
— 27th	2	-	2	-	-
— 30th	2	-	2	-	-
— 31st	1	-	1	-	-
April 1st	1	1	-	-	-
— 2d	1	1	-	-	-
— 3d	1	-	1	-	-
— 4th	1	-	1	-	-
— 5th	5	4	1	-	-
— 6th	2	-	1	-	1
— 8th	6	4	2	-	-
— 9th	9	5	4	-	-
— 10th	10	7	2	1	-
— 11th	25	16	9	-	-
— 12th	16	10	3	3	-
— 13th	18	9	8	1	-
— 14th	6	2	4	-	-
— 15th	2	1	1	-	-
— 16th	8	4	3	-	1
— 18th	1	-	1	-	-
— 21st	1	-	1	-	-
— 22d	1	1	-	-	-
— 24th	3	1	1	1	-
— 26th	2	-	1	1	-
— 27th	2	2	-	-	-
— 28th	3	2	-	1	-
— 29th	3	1	2	-	-
— 30th	3	2	-	1	-
May 1st	7	5	1	1	-
— 2d	4	3	-	1	-
— 3d	3	1	1	1	-
— 4th	3	1	2	-	-
— 5th	1	1	-	-	-
— 6th	7	4	2	1	-
— 7th	3	2	1	-	-
— 8th	3	-	2	1	-
— 9th	3	2	1	-	-
— 10th	2	1	1	-	-
— 11th	4	3	1	-	-
— 12th	2	1	-	1	-
— 14th	2	1	1	-	-
— 15th	2	1	-	1	-
— 16th	1	1	-	-	-
— 20th	3	2	-	1	-
— 22d	1	-	1	-	-
— 23d	1	-	1	-	-
— 24th	1	-	1	-	-
— 25th	1	-	1	-	-
— 26th	2	1	1	-	-
— 28th	1	-	1	-	-
— 29th	1	1	-	-	-
— 30th	1	1	-	-	-
— 31st	1	-	1	-	-
June 5th	1	1	-	-	-
— 10th	1	1	-	-	-
— 13th	1	1	-	-	-
— 14th	1	-	1	-	-
— 17th	1	-	1	-	-
— 24th	1	1	-	-	-
July 4th	1	-	1	-	-
— 9th	1	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	253	133	97	20	3

ABSTRACT of the Number of Persons vaccinated in the different Districts in Ceylon, during the year 1811.

SUPERINTENDANTS.	DISTRICTS.	VACCINATORS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A. High, Esq.	Caltura -	J. W. Pietersz -	141	122	137	123	107	131	145	160	730	167	167	177	2,307
	Colombo -	H. W. Schennelkettle -	138	107	139	151	125	361	203	375	174	155	158	99	2,183
	Negumbo -	M. Mack -	69	58	51	56	50	93	66	74	95	104	107	64	887
	Chilaw -	J. H. Vansanden -	26	20	34	25	39	30	39	43	24	22	14	20	336
	Calpentyn -	B. H. Tousaint -	10	-	-	30	31	32	20	29	54	-	-	39	254
	Putlam -	J. L. Janzen -	45	33	28	16	33	38	29	32	32	9	10	33	343
A. White, Esq.	Manar -	H. Mattheisz -	112	128	140	99	87	160	124	127	162	149	112	123	1,523
	Jaffna -	C. G. Kegell, 1st -	254	242	316	369	381	458	596	627	675	974	233	269	5,399
	Jaffna -	N. Claass, 2d -	337	247	228	302	293	414	458	378	579	736	198	341	4,511
	Mullativo -	C. Shneider -	15	48	49	46	44	56	44	84	59	54	50	32	581
	Trincomale -	F. Vansanden -	81	96	76	81	62	67	109	76	81	99	74	66	968
M. Heir, Esq.	Batticaloa -	J. V. Scyp -	79	80	99	101	79	68	69	67	77	66	76	73	934
	Hambantotte -	C. G. Hopman -	12	12	13	15	13	14	12	14	18	19	22	18	182
U. Reynolds, Esq.	Tangalle -	C. Gerse -	186	90	160	173	218	119	129	87	38	50	99	49	1,398
	Matura -	F. W. De Hoedt, A. S. -	527	486	716	537	914	923	866	577	492	450	420	404	7,312
	Point de Galle -	J. Zybrandsz -	81	72	71	60	121	88	95	118	137	130	170	230	1,873
		TOTAL -	2,122	1,841	2,257	2,184	2,602	3,052	3,004	2,868	3,427	3,184	1,913	2,937	30,491

James Anderson,
Supt. Genl.

LIST of Children Vaccinated in RUSSIA, from the year 1804 to the year 1812.

GOVERNMENTS.	1804	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	TOTAL.
Arkangel - - -	- - -	396	741	962	634	1,863	1,209	444	6,349
Astracan - - -	435	286	378	6	77	871	656	750	3,459
Belostoc - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,355	5,763	6,454	15,557
Caucase - - -	- - -	100	- - -	- - -	755	4,992	1,897	1,835	9,279
Courlande - - -	1,204	5,976	2,383	2,107	1,943	2,862	5,654	8,538	28,667
Ekecterinaflaw - - -	- - -	1,594	821	431	1,049	2,214	613	697	7,413
Esthonie - - -	- - -	3,962	3,279	643	2,364	2,381	3,959	2,624	19,182
Finlande - - -	5,483	3,221	2,742	1,007	1,103	1,734	2,519	1,854	19,668
Georgie - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,399	5,621	- - -	8,020
Grodno - - -	- - -	762	2,800	3,204	3,334	4,911	648	9,897	25,556
Irkoutsck - - -	- - -	3,800	5,415	9,670	16,373	12,318	8,214	10,215	66,005
Kasan - - -	- - -	952	881	562	3,392	2,791	2,654	3,819	15,031
Kalouga - - -	- - -	217	2,159	660	2,681	4,427	5,143	5,917	21,204
Kieff - - -	- - -	3,140	2,165	1,557	1,504	4,787	4,912	6,463	24,528
Kostroma - - -	- - -	127	27	- - -	1,003	2,076	3,922	2,445	9,600
Kherson - - -	- - -	115	877	638	641	1,022	652	1,390	5,335
Kourse - - -	8,029	4,776	9,308	2,486	5,399	9,881	33,217	30,675	103,771
Livonie - - -	- - -	5,499	2,364	1,159	2,684	2,581	9,181	8,500	31,968
Mynck - - -	- - -	1,243	893	1,301	1,297	1,339	1,463	3,289	11,825
Mohileff - - -	- - -	3,081	177	819	1,587	3,881	5,233	9,960	25,738
Moscow - - -	970	7,018	5,841	3,533	1,999	4,274	4,162	7,622	35,420
Nishegorod - - -	- - -	240	520	490	876	2,512	4,746	6,110	15,494
Nowgorod - - -	- - -	470	406	- - -	251	520	1,076	1,824	4,555
Olonits - - -	323	112	39	99	279	408	549	429	2,239
Oriénbourg - - -	825	1,348	4,733	3,198	5,068	5,701	3,861	4,366	29,400
Orloff - - -	- - -	3,887	2,576	2,507	1,870	4,567	3,309	4,098	22,814
Parsa - - -	- - -	1,224	4,604	2,648	2,725	2,801	5,497	5,771	25,270
Périm - - -	52	2,916	838	142	1,129	2,452	3,353	1,939	12,921
Podtsk - - -	- - -	930	1,604	1,012	1,485	2,302	3,658	15,333	25,390
Poltava - - -	7,985	6,178	6,983	5,224	6,240	18,517	14,252	12,415	77,794
Pskoff - - -	- - -	567	1,012	908	1,838	1,197	1,351	3,103	9,976
Riassan - - -	- - -	1,566	859	658	2,476	3,699	4,097	5,005	18,360
Saratoff - - -	9,849	- - -	3,927	191	3,247	4,810	3,778	4,831	30,633
Slobodsko Oukreiynsk - - -	90	423	598	925	892	4,327	2,869	3,318	13,442
Smolénsk - - -	- - -	2,567	3,400	1,839	2,178	6,277	6,129	9,717	32,107
St. Petersbourg - - -	649	3,420	3,877	2,851	2,236	2,340	3,787	7,859	27,025
Symbirsk - - -	1,679	925	571	37	516	4,374	5,467	5,436	19,005
Tamboff - - -	- - -	2,018	4,274	3,290	3,021	8,222	11,480	16,611	48,216
Tauride - - -	- - -	55	533	- - -	955	419	197	1,984	4,143
Twér - - -	421	415	2,066	778	1,482	4,926	4,918	4,882	19,882
Tobolsk - - -	- - -	226	204	41	1,425	1,917	775	1,693	6,281
Tomsk - - -	- - -	82	131	557	815	1,579	1,124	- - -	4,088
Toula - - -	102	2,552	5,901	1,874	2,104	7,958	1,496	7,117	32,104
Tschernigoff - - -	8,126	4,574	7,790	9,390	6,374	7,751	8,354	8,463	60,752
Wilna - - -	- - -	1,760	1,800	1,052	1,034	2,168	2,833	5,651	16,748
Whitebsk - - -	887	1,828	690	194	2,558	3,306	2,752	4,244	16,439
Wladimir - - -	- - -	1,102	875	864	626	3,254	3,291	8,422	18,434
Wolhynie - - -	- - -	1,811	829	6,249	3,260	5,233	7,087	5,907	31,096
Wologda - - -	12,586	840	2,568	2,776	3,613	10,673	4,189	7,320	44,238
Woronish - - -	4,332	4,435	9,900	2,800	5,140	14,450	10,824	10,910	58,791
Viatka - - -	- - -	410	546	19	405	1,500	793	459	4,132
Yarostanlaff - - -	- - -	52	819	244	2,326	1,631	2,154	2,238	9,464
Total - - -	64,027	93,207	119,754	83,072	117,948	218,754	240,318	281,500	1,235,597

TRANSLATION of a Statement on the Vaccine Disorder, by Dr. Servando de Mar y Noriega, an Ecclesiastic.

Dated London 10th Jan. 1813.

THE Small Pox, as well as the Measles, were unknown in New Spain before the Conquest. They were brought there says Torquemada*, by a Negro from Pamfilo of Narvaez, and they occasioned such destruction, that he does not hesitate to affirm, that the greatest part of the Indians died, among whom was the Emperor Cuiclahuatzin, who succeeded Montezuma. It is stated, that according to the reports, which Cortes ordered to be made to him, there died in the Empire of Mexico alone three millions and a half. It was not long before fresh variolous infection was brought over, and according to Torquemada eight hundred thousand Indians perished.

Europe has continued to communicate this scourge at intervals of thirty, twenty, or a less number of years, and the infection extending itself from Vera Cruz to the most remote parts, has like a destructive plague spread terror, death and desolation, over that continent. The longer it is retarded, the more fatal it becomes, because the danger increases with the age of the sufferers. Thirty-three years ago there were carried off more than ten thousand persons in the towns of Mexico and Puebla alone by this contagion, which was the last but one that has visited that kingdom, and was brought there after an interval of nineteen years. It was from this last attack that I was a sufferer in my native country, Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon: and there was not a family who did not put on mourning. Some of these families disappeared altogether, because they were all adult persons, and had been seized by the Epidemic in the City. Those who lived in the country were preserved from its influence by banking the dung-hills of the large and small cattle around their dwellings.

The Small Pox acts with the greatest virulence upon those parts of the body most exposed to the Sun, such as the face and hands; and as the Indians are more exposed by their habit of life and manner of clothing, the havoc which it makes among them is more horrible.

Torquemada says, speaking of the first introduction of the infection, that the reason why it killed so many, was, because the Indians were ignorant of the nature of the disease, and bathed and scratched themselves.

In the new kingdom of Leon there were several wandering nations, so warlike that the Spaniards could not with arms in their hands resist their attacks upon their towns; the Small Pox, however, extirpated almost all of them; and fifty years ago heaps of bones, like so many trophies of the disease, were to be seen under the old tufted oaks in the fields. At this present time, when a savage sees one of his companions attacked with the infection, he leaves him, his horse, and his provisions, and flies to a great distance in the woods.

It has never happened that the Spaniards have secured themselves against infection by stopping their communications with the Indians.

As soon as the Inoculation for the natural Small Pox was introduced into Europe, the Archbishop of Mexico, Haro, ordered the Curates and Ecclesiastics to perform it through their several Towns with their own hands; and although the prejudices and scruples of some hindered the practice becoming general, it is certain that to this inoculation is to be attributed the diminished evil which the Small Pox occasioned fourteen years ago.

The King of Spain having sent the art of Vaccination with Dr. Balmis, it was received with such pompous ceremonies, both civil and military, that the people caught the enthusiasm. I believe that not a person remained at that time unvaccinated. The Viceroy's lady herself, Dona Juca de Toregui, employed herself in vaccinating the Indian children. And as the Vaccine is found in the Cows of the provinces of Puebla and Michauacan, every body having it at hand, all the children are now vaccinated, and the Small Pox has not appeared for fourteen years. They already believe their country to be free from such a scourge, and should its contagion appear again in Vera Cruz it would be easy to counteract it in the beginning by employing the Vaccine, although its use might have been for some time laid aside.

The celebrated Dr. Unamie also writes at Luna, that in the two towns of the Sierra of Peru there had been no Small Pox, because the inhabitants inoculated themselves by making the cows who actually had the Vaccine. Upon being asked, whether they had ever the Small Pox, they answered, they only had a few pimples on their hands.

(Signed) Dr. Servando de Meir y Noriega.

TRANSLATION from the Spanish.

HAVING being Secretary to the Junta, established in Caraccas, for extending the use of the Variolous Vaccine, I am enabled to authenticate the following facts. In the year 1803 the Spanish Government fitted out an expedition for the purpose of transmitting to

* A Spanish Historian.

to the Spanish Establishments in America and Asia, this inestimable antidote against one of the most fatal scourges that has afflicted mankind, and which in the Spanish Colonies of America has been particularly destructive. Dr. A. Francisco Xavier Balmis, private Physician to the King, was appointed chief of the expedition, and to his care, and that of others of the Faculty, were intrusted a number of children, sufficient to preserve the invaluable germ, communicated from arm to arm. One of the first places at which the expedition touched was the Caraccas, where the Small Pox was reviving every spring, and committing no small ravages during that and the summer season. Inoculation had been long known in the Caraccas; however this practice, indisputably beneficial to those individuals who employed it, was most fatal to the people at large; the majority of whom, either from superstition, or want of the means, could not enjoy its benefits; so that the higher classes, recurring constantly to Inoculation, contributed to perpetuate and extend the contagion, of which the people were the victims.

The nature of the Colonial Government of America afforded the Spanish Government particular advantages towards the establishment, and the universal propagation of the Variolous Vaccine. Thus it was, that at the expiration of a few months after the arrival of the expedition the Small Pox was entirely exterminated in the department of Penezuela. The authority of the Government, the influence of the Clergy, and especially the experience of its salutary effects, together with the mildness of the operation, concurring, it was soon made general, and the children of every class were brought to the House established for the purpose, under the inspection of the Junta, to which I was some time Secretary.

As the institution of this Junta was to watch over the effects of Vaccination, for which purpose they communicated with the Faculty of Physic, and the Curates of all the Parishes in the Department, I was enabled to ascertain, with the greatest certainty, that the success of this establishment has been in the Caraccas the most complete that can be imagined; and that only on some parts of the Coast, where the population was so thin that they could not keep up yearly the Vaccine fluid, the common Small Pox has appeared twice. It however only attacked those who had not received its antidote. Equally good effects have been attested in the other parts of Spanish America, and thanks to the illustrious Jenner, the population of this part of the world yearly receives an augmentation of 1,000,000 of lives, which but for his glorious discovery had fallen a prey to the Small Pox.

One of the objects to which the Juntas employed in this branch have devoted their attention was to promote investigation of the Cow Pox in those Districts in their respective Provinces, where large herds of cattle are kept; and in the District of Calabozo, belonging to that of the Caraccas, they have had the satisfaction of finding it in the cows. The effects produced by the Cow Pox, originating in Calabozo, were entirely of the same nature with that brought from Europe, only it was observed, that the irritation was something greater when they administered the indigenous fluid.

London, Jan. 11th, 1813.

(Signed) *A. Bello.*

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Gloucestershire Vaccinac Association.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, beg leave earnestly to address our brethren in the County of Gloucester, on a subject that is equally connected with the reputation of our profession, and the safety of the community. The subjoined Resolutions are declaratory of our sentiments, and of the means that we think should be adopted to give them effect. We are convinced of their utility and propriety; and we trust that they will soon be admitted, and acted upon by every medical man. It is deemed perfectly unnecessary to make any remarks upon the evidence on which they are founded. Luckily for mankind the efficacy of Cow Pox has been attained by the several tests; and the prejudices and misconceptions which prevail against it only require to be dissipated to secure its universal adoption. While we, in common with the majority, and most respectable of our brethren in every part of the world, rest confident in this belief; we nevertheless think that much may be done to accelerate a triumph which we all anticipate, by promoting the scheme now proposed. It is not brought forward to draw the unthinking and unwary into a measure which their more mature deliberation may condemn. None are called upon to support it who have not fully examined the evidence in its favour, and none ought to support it who entertain the slightest doubts respecting the conclusions to which that evidence leads. More than sufficient facts have been accumulated to enable every competent judge to come to a decision. Every conscientious man is bound to come to a decision; the Public have a right to demand it, and we think it should no longer be withheld.

In submitting the present plan to the members of our profession in this county, we joyfully look forward to consequences of the most beneficial nature. The combined and unequivocal testimony of those who have longest known the advantages of Vaccination; who have watched its progress with the most anxious care, and who from their local situation,

situation, have been constant witnesses of the caution, the skill, and the talents evinced by the illustrious individual who first gave it to the world, must have the effect of removing the fatal errors which have lately induced misguided persons to send many of their fellow creatures to an untimely grave, by the wilful and wanton propagation of a most pestilential and dangerous disease. It is right that we should be foremost in an attempt of this kind, that we should set an example, which we trust will be followed by every district in the kingdom; that we should mark our high sense of the value of the discovery to which this county has given birth, by cordially and collectively promoting it on all occasions, and principally by determining to check, by every possible means, the ravages of that distemper which it is now in our power to extirpate entirely.

It only remains for us to illustrate our plan, by adding the following Resolutions, founded as they are on the highest sense of public utility and professional duty.

Resolved, 1. That we see with regret the prejudices hostile to Vaccination which exist in this neighbourhood.

2. That the honour of our Profession, and the reputation of this County, require that every possible means should be employed to dispel them.

3. That those Gentlemen who are satisfied of the efficacy of Vaccination be requested to unite with us in forming a society, to be called "The Gloucestershire Vaccine Association."

4. That the objects of this Association shall be to promote Cow Pox, and discourage Small Pox, Inoculation.

5. That with this intention the members of this Association shall individually and collectively declare, that they, considering their knowledge of Cow Pox, do not believe themselves entitled either to practise, or in any way whatever to sanction, the use of Small Pox Inoculation*, and that henceforth they renounce it accordingly.

Resolved further, That the foregoing Address and Resolutions be printed in the Gloucester and Cheltenham Papers, that copies of them be sent to every Medical Practitioner in the County; that those members of the Association who are resident in Gloucester, (as being the most central part of the country,) be requested to act as a Committee to receive Communications; and that a subscription be opened for defraying the necessary expenses.

J. Baron, M. D.	} Gloucester.	T. Hughes,	} Stroud.
C. B. Trye,		W. W. Darke,	
R. Fletcher,		S. Snowden, M. D.	
G. B. Drayton,		S. Humpage,	
C. Cooke,		W. Fry,	} Dursley.
J. Hilton,		H. Jenner,	
Jos. Mills,		J. C. Hands,	} Berkley.
D. Cor,		J. Terrett,	
T. Washburn,		W. Dillon,	} Tewkesbury.
W. Washbourn.		W. S. Evans,	
H. C. Boistragen, M. D.	} Cheltenham.	R. Lovesy,	Newent
C. Parry, M. D.		R. Filkin,	N. Gloucester Militia.
J. Newell,		O. W. Bartley,	Nailsworth.
C. Seager,		J. Cooper,	Wotton-under-Edge.
W. Wood,		T. Jennings,	Chepstow.
E. Humpage,	Painswick,	T. Skey,	Sundy's Hill.
S. Cambridge,	Minchinhampton.		

This number was afterwards increased to sixty-three.

* Unless in cases of extreme necessity; for example, the Small Pox breaking out among persons who have never had the disease, where no Vaccine matter can be obtained.

REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL

VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT:

dated 22 April,

1813.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
14 May 1813.

(Vaccination in India.)

S E C O N D A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

R E P O R T (dated 22 April 1813) of the P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

N A T I O N A L V A C C I N E E S T A B L I S H M E N T.

T O T H E R I G H T H O N O U R A B L E
L O R D V I S C O U N T S I D M O U T H.

M Y L O R D,

Leicester Square, May 24, 1813.

TH E Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have received the enclosed papers since they had the honour of communicating to your Lordship their Report of the state of Vaccination during the year 1812 : and they take the liberty of recommending, that, when they shall have been submitted to the Honourable the House of Commons, they should be printed and subjoined as a second Appendix to their Report now, by the order of the House, in the press. These papers contain a valuable testimony of the rapid progress which, in one of our Eastern Governments, has been made by Vaccination in the year 1810 and 1811 : and the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment is of opinion, that the prudent and judicious conduct of the Medical Board of Madras, in re-establishing the Small Pox Hospital, for the reception of persons casually attacked with the disorder, may be a useful lesson of instruction to the inhabitants of other countries, to provide places of seclusion for people affected with the disease, in order to prevent the propagation of its infection.

Ja^s Hervey, Reg^t.

Fr. Milman, President.

EXTRACT Judicial Letter from FORT ST. GEORGE,
dated 29 February 1812.

Para. 101.

AS we have no doubt it will be satisfactory to Your Honourable Court, to be informed of the successful progress of VACCINATION in the territories under this Presidency, we beg leave to refer you for information on this point, to a general Abstract Return furnished by the Superintendent, for the year 1810-11.

102. We have the satisfaction, at the same time, of informing Your Honourable Court, that measures have been taken for introducing the Cowpox into the territories of the Rajah of Coorg, and the island of Java.

104. We are concerned to state to Your Honourable Court, that notwithstanding the successful diffusion of Vaccination, we have been obliged, as a measure of precaution, to re-establish the Smallpox Hospital at the Presidency, in consequence of the appearance of that disease; and although the number of Patients in the Hospital be small, it has been judged advisable to continue the Establishment, in order that the few who may be infected should instantly be removed thither, to prevent infection. The disease has within a very recent period become more prevalent in the neighbourhood of the capital at Pulicat, and in the Jagheer; we have therefore authorized, in compliance with the recommendation of the Medical Board, an additional number of Native Vaccinators, and permitted the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Pulicat, to draw the allowances of a Local Superintendent of Vaccination.

PROGRESS OF VACCINATION IN INDIA.

ABSTRACT from the Returns of Patients SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED at the Presidency, and
different Out Stations, during the Years 1810 and 1811.

	Cast and Sex of Patients duly Vaccinated.						TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL.
	CHRISTIANS.		HINDOOS.		MUSSELMEN.		VACCINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1810. January -	309	240	5,879	4,692	747	406	6,935	5,338	12,273
— February -	353	301	6,350	4,995	833	473	7,542	5,769	13,311
— March - -	469	349	6,882	5,552	904	486	8,255	6,387	14,642
— April - -	819	589	5,614	4,191	855	509	7,288	5,289	12,577
— May - -	366	389	4,757	3,579	784	548	5,807	4,616	10,423
— June - - -	581	441	5,732	4,517	634	397	6,967	5,355	12,322
— July - -	705	490	5,822	4,272	1,548	518	8,075	5,280	13,355
— August - -	907	657	5,138	3,647	625	376	6,670	4,680	11,350
— September -	646	649	5,901	4,185	815	473	7,362	5,397	12,669
— October -	968	657	5,705	4,657	674	515	7,347	5,829	13,176
— November -	873	711	5,530	4,217	613	386	7,016	5,314	12,330
— December -	750	633	5,830	4,484	536	404	7,116	5,521	12,637
TOTAL - -	7,746	6,106	69,146	52,988	9,588	5,491	86,380	64,685	151,065
1811. January -	984	685	5,560	4,471	574	442	7,118	5,598	12,716
— February -	894	681	5,139	4,301	650	443	6,683	5,425	12,108
— March - -	541	587	5,266	4,419	839	464	6,646	5,470	12,116
— April - -	611	672	5,810	4,483	682	493	7,103	5,648	12,751
— May - -	493	577	11,945	4,319	716	877	13,154	5,773	18,927
— June - - -	590	423	6,557	4,361	760	561	7,907	5,345	13,252
— July - - -	734	523	5,051	3,912	967	537	6,752	4,972	11,724
— August - -	708	530	5,465	4,010	879	554	7,052	5,094	12,146
— September -	679	491	5,993	4,672	869	536	7,541	5,699	13,240
— October -	818	690	5,373	4,230	1,035	492	7,226	5,412	12,638
— November -	709	535	4,726	3,708	835	532	6,270	4,775	11,045
— December -	791	544	5,085	4,105	890	533	6,766	5,182	11,948
TOTAL - -	8,552	6,738	71,970	50,991	9,696	6,464	90,218	64,393	154,611
GRAND TOTAL	16,298	12,844	141,146	103,979	19,284	11,955	176,598	129,078	305,676

Fort St. George, Medical Board Office, }
15th February 1812.

(Signed) W^m Horsman,
Sup^t Gen^l Vac. Inⁿ.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W^m Horsman,
Sec^y Med^l B^d.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) Fred. Gahagan,
Sec^y to Gov^r.

(Vaccination in India)

SECOND APPENDIX

TO THE

Report (dated 22 April 1813) of the Proceedings
of the Vaccine Establishment.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
21 June 1813.*
